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movements and how much was traditional—an echo of the discussions of Cicero's day. We hope Dr. Smiley may find occasion to follow the fortunes of Stoicism in still later periods of the empire, and to round out his present treatment by a chapter on the philosopher Seneca.

E. K. RAND

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The Golden Days of the Renaissance in Rome from the Pontificate of Julius II to that of Paul III. By RODOLFO LANCIANI. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Pp. xii+340. \$5.00.

This sumptuous volume is similar in style to the author's earlier English books. Like them it is profusely and beautifully illustrated, and furnishes very entertaining reading. The titles of its seven chapters are, "The City," "Life in the City," "Paul III," "Michelangelo," "Vittoria Colonna," "Raphael," and "Agostino Chigi," but these titles serve as convenient pegs on which to hang a great variety of topics. About all that is of any value for the classical student is scattered through the first three chapters, in which the author deals with the improvements of various kinds that were carried on during the two hundred years after the return of Gregory XI in 1377, and describes the condition of the city itself and of the monuments of antiquity, and their treatment by popes and cardinals. For instance, he gleans from a bull of Martin V the information that in 1425 the butchers had established themselves in the forum of Nerva and in the theater of Marcellus, the fishmongers in the portico of Octavia, the tanners in the stadium of Domitian, the glass-blowers in the baths of Agrippa, etc. Attention is rightly called to one fact which is usually overlooked, that is that only "scanty vestiges of mediaeval Rome are left standing. If we except a few churches which have been spared the heinous transformations of the seventeenth century, a few baronial towers not yet whitewashed or turned into tenements, and a few private houses which have not yet fallen into the hands of speculators, Rome offers no connecting link between the classic and the modern age" (p. 47). The explanation of this condition of things (p. 49), however, is hardly adequate.

As in all Lanciani's books, many things are stated as facts that are not universally accepted as such. E. g., on p. 37, n., on the "received notion" about the Tarpeian Rock; the "notion" has not yet been disproved. The identification (pp. 122, 145) of the ruins in the Colonna gardens with Aurelian's Temple of the Sun is more than doubtful. No such accuracy of measurement of the ancient water supply as is found on p. 77 is possible. The statement p. 140 about the origin of the university of Rome is amazing. The book is interesting to the general reader, for whom it is plainly intended, but is otherwise unimportant.

SAMUEL BALL PLATNER